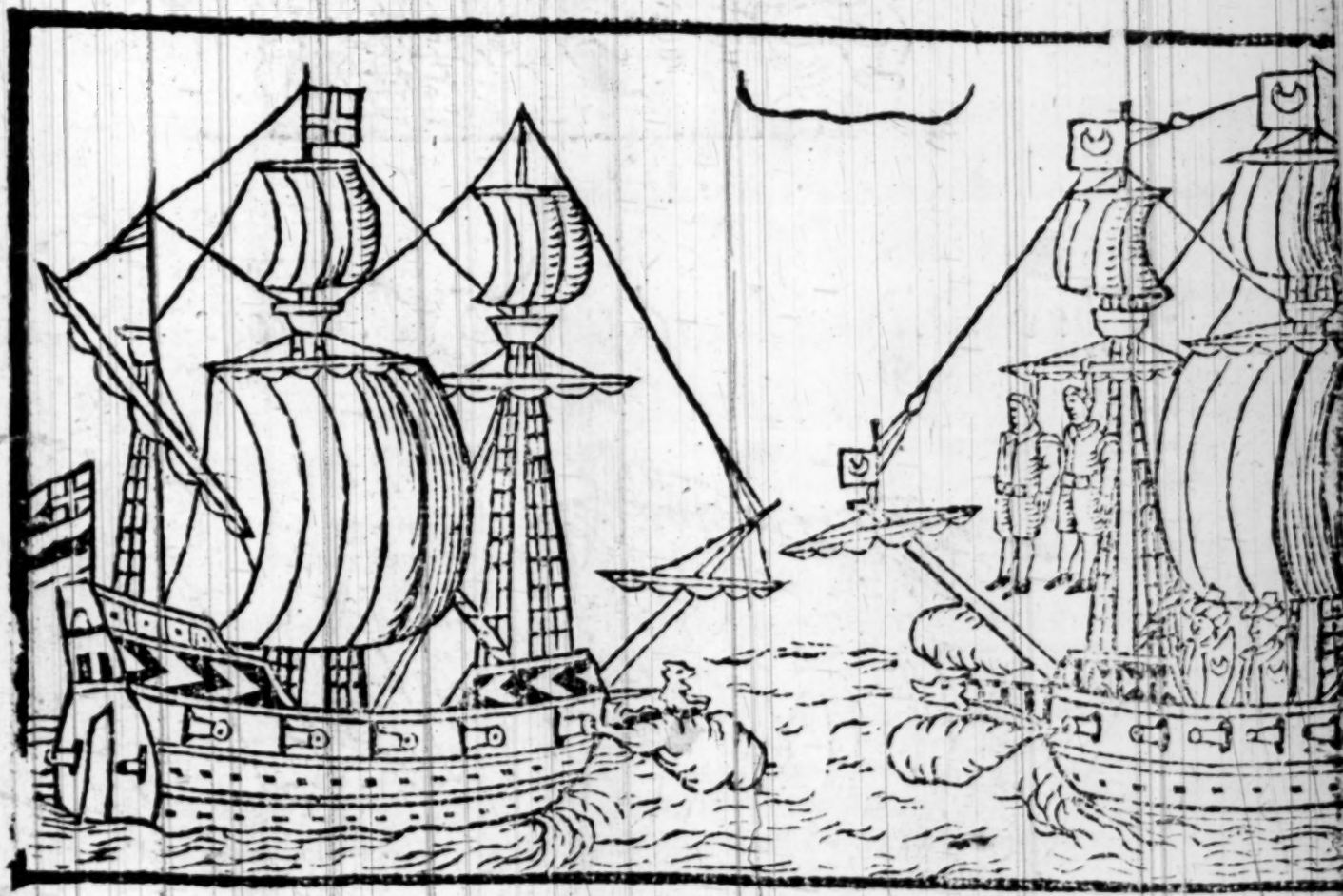
Ward and *Danseker*,

Two notorious Pyrat

Ward an Englishman, and *Danseker*
a *Dutchman*.

N: L: S:

VVith a true relation of all or the mo
Piraces by them committed vnto the first of
April. 1609.



Ex dono Dom: Mar: Lewk:

Printed at London for *N. Butter* and
to be sold at his shop, at the Signe of the
Pide Bull. 1609.

Wards Skiffe when he was a Fisherman.

The charity of London of M. Megs twice taken.

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VVards first Fight going foorth from *Plimouth* in a man of Warre, & of his practises & proceedings in the Streights, and of his comming to *Argier*. Chap. 1.

THis *Ward*, as base in Birth as bad in condition, in the last, yeare of her late Maiesties raigne gaue the first onset to his wicked intendements: his parentage was but meane, his estate lowe, and his hope lesse. His profession was a fisherman of Feuersham in Kent, though his pride at last would be confinde to no limits, nor any thing would serue him but the wide Ocean to walke in. In this wicked resolution, he set forth from Feuersham in a small Catch towards Plimouth.

He stayed not long there, but he betooke himselfe to the Streights, where lying off and on the Southward Cape, called Saint Vincent. he tooke a small Pincke of some foure score Tunne: with here making a continuance of his course, and setting forward his wicked purposes, to the tryall of their fortunes, he tooke also another smal vessell called a Setty: and her he brought out of the Streights into Argier euen at that time when as the Turkes Gallies should haue bene

bene burnt, Howbeit the practise tooke not effect vpon the Turkes, but that the Turkes gaue the ouerthrowe to that assault. Insomuch as thirteene of the English were put to death for that attempt that were vnder the commaund of Captaine Gifford an English Pirate, and some foure score of Wards company at that time imprisoned also for the same fact.

But Ward hauing gotten much mony at Sea, and greatly inricht himselfe vnto vnlawfull purchase by his Setty, ioynes with certaine Emissaries, promises a summe of money, and so procures the peace and inlargement of his followers. This is the first of Wards proceedings in the Streights, till he came into the Turkish Dominions.

Of Wards setting fourth from Argier into the Streights, and his taking a man of Warre of *Malta*. Chap. 2

THis Ward had a rule for euery vanity: and the custome of his wicked practises, had cleane taken away the feeling of his wickednes. All his felicity was placed in the prosecuting of mischiefe, he neither mistrusteth present death, nor feareth daungerous endurance, or menaces of torments, so the Backe of his hope may but ride at anchor, that is wasted in streames of spoile and ruine: Euery perill vndertaken in his vnnaturall actions, seemes pleasant to him, euery reproach honorable, euery doubt delightsome, yea the very wounds that came by occasions of others harmes, seeme void of smart vnto him. His life is nothing but a continuall battaile and defiance with Christians, with whome he ought to make his best peace, His sences are as so many swords that fight against him, his words so many blowes, his deedes so many wounds.

He stayed not long in Argier but his heart was on fire, till he had made proofe of the fortunes of his Setty, for he had now left the Catch he came fourth in, and made the Setty (which he tooke) his man of Warre: with her he went from Argier to wards the bottome of the Streights, or about Sicilia or Malta, where vnderstanding there was a man of

Warre

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Master of Malta set forth on purpose to take him, he began to distrust himselfe, for his desires admitted no limitation, nor could he perswade his minde to submit his necke to any seruile yoake. The law of nature (quoth he) allowes euery man to defend himselfe being assailed and to withstand force by force, and in that resolution oppoſeth himselfe against the force of his enemy. Many assaults were made, and seuerall showers of shot sent forth on both sides, yet the forces of Ward did so farre disanimate the Malian, as the edge of his courage was cleane taken away and forct to submit himselfe to the mercy of his enemy Ward that in all his intentions aimed at nothing more then to strengthen himselfe with men munit on and money, to gaine successe to his attempts, hauing gotten the vpper hand in this encounter, made purchace of what he found, and left it to the choice of such as were taken in her, either to be resolued to subiect thēselues to his seruice, or submit their neckes to the stroke of death. Of the two they rather chose the first, as hoping after a long time of enforced seruitude, to obteine an vnexpected freedome and releasement. Ward by this purchase (the ship of Malta being well manned) did so much power to his former strength, and therefore saying from thence he bended his course to Tunis, where he intended to victuall his ship, and to prouide himselfe to the like wicked imployments.

Ward hauing staied a while at Tunis and victualled himselfe, sets forth againe to Ciprus, and takes his first Argosey of Venice. Chap. 3.

During the time of his stay at Tunis, his march was still vnder the maske of vanity, and folly attended vppon all his actions. He neuer thought on the seruice of God, but as Traian numbred not that day amongst the date of his life wherein he had not done something worthy of memory, so he held that Nefanda dies wherein he did not triumph in the doing of some notable villany. Thus as the sea might by experience relate his spoiles and cruelty, so the land was an eye witnes of his drunkennes and idle prodigallity.

He made no long abode there, before he put on the habit of his former resolutions, and hauing victualed the said Malta man of Warre, he set forth from Tunis to Ciprus: heere he lay houering vp and downe for purchase, but initium malorum hæc: These are but smokes in respect of the ensuing fires, wherewith he burnt and consumed the goods of many Christians, for euery day he had new inuentions for effecting his villanous attempts, euery day new proiects to obtaine purchase: and as often as fashions alter, so often doth he alter his Stratagems, and hath new plots to make prey of other mens goods and labours.

Heere he met with his first Argosey of Venice, which after he had subdued, being a ship of nine hundreth tunne, and very rich, and that he had sealed vpon her, & sworne her men to that subiection which he did them of Malta: he brought her to Tunis and made sale of all her goods Hauing by great guifts and large promises made the great Turke so much his friend, as that he had free recourse and liberty, to make marchandize of what purchase soeuer he got and brought into the country. And by this also the Turkes much inriching themselues, are not a little pleased with Wards continual concourse into those parts. This was the first Argosey he tooke, and now being much stronger then he was before, hauing left the Catch in which he came from Feuersham to Plimouth, his Pinche also, his Setty, and the Malta man of war: he makes his Argosey his vessell of warre, and in her he performes his other spoiles and exploits.

Wards being in Tunis with this Argosey, and his trauaile with her towards *Candy*, where he tooke another Argosey also of *Venice*. Chap 4.

AT this time Ward made his continuance and abode in Tunis for 5. monthes, where he spent his time in his accustomed riotous and lasciuious manner. His licentious liberty so ouer-maistered his reason, and conquered the good that should remaine in the minde and inclination of a Christian, that the strength and power of all vertuous or good thoughts

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thoughts, were taken from him, so as he was diuerted and abased to most vile actions, cloathing his minde with the most vgly abilliments that either pride, Luxury, or Cruelty can produce from the blindenes of vnruly desires: his chiefe of trust in his practises, was one Bishop, whome he imploied as his vice Admirall, giuing him his full authority to go forth and bring in prizes at his pleasure: with him one Iohn Brian of Lyme in the west countrie was maister.

Vnder VVard Iames Procter of Southampton, and Iohn Fitch of Plimouth were his chiefe Gunners These were his true and trusty associats in all his false and wicked proceedings: with these and with his other fellowes, making that Argosey his man of Warre, he went againe to the southermost part of Candy, betwixt which and the southermost part of Cyprus, he tooke his other great Argosie being likewise a vessell of Venice, and a vessell also of nine hundreth tunne, or thereabouts. This Argosie came in like manner to surprise VVard and to repell his forces, hauing another of lesser burthen in her company: which he perceiuing added a further desire to his aspiring minde, and set his thoughts on worke vpon such other attempts as he soone gaue discouragement to the aduersary, and brought her to subiection.

The lesser Argosie seeing her to be vanquished and ouercome, and to rest at the commaund of Captaine VVard and his company, gaue way to necessity and made a speedy and sodaine flight away, which the Venetians tooke in such disgracious maner, as that the Maister was adiudged to death for the same: no other infliction was thought a sufficient punishment for forsaking his company, and leauing them to the spoile of a merciles enemy. This great Argosie, he likewise brought to Tunis making hauock of what she had, and selling her goods, which were thought if they had bene sold to their value, to had bene worth foure score or an hundred thousand pounds.

His

His going on his course, his lying about the Gulfe of Venice, where many were cast away by foule weather. Chap. 5.

AFter the flight of these Venetians, and the sale of their goods aforesaid, and that Ward in his consultations had aduisd him selfe what his next course should be, it was thought best that he should goe forth in course and at random, and make pray and spoile of whom soeuer they met. Hauing the last great Argosey of Venice his admiral, and a fly boate of three hundred Tun, his vice Admirall. In this resolue lying off & on, (as he did then) about the gulfe of Venice, an accident befell worthy note, for example, and may be a warning in the like headstrõg and irregular enterprises. There hapned a great storme, and tempest, and the ship being ouercharged with ordnance, & cutting away her timber to make more ports to place ordnance, he so weakned his ship, that meeting the same foule weather, the rage of winde and Sea was so great as his Argosey was filled with waues, her tacklings, sails, and Anchors lost and the violent storme so dashed her bulks and bruised her bottom, as she was made altogether vnfit, and vnable for resistance, and so was sunke, and cast away. His master was one Foster Grafton: in her there were some foure score English men and three hundred Turkes, all drowned and that lost their liues. Some foure dayes before this tempest this Ward with his lieftenant one William Graues a trumpeter forsooke the great Argosey by reason that the Turks being so manie in number, tooke vpon them to beare too great a sway, and grew too peremptory and insolent, which the haughtines of Wards minde could not any way brooke or digest, and went vnto the vice Admirall, and so saued his life and scapt that danger.

This losse was so great, that it was accounted the first of aduerse fortunes that happned vnto him in al his proceedings and it was obserued by some in his company that were a little better minded than the rest, and adiudged as a efficient that

breathed

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breathed hope and life into them, if they would leaue the pursute of their vnlawfull liuing, and forsake their impious and detestable courses, in which they had bene so gracelesse and generall offenders, and trespassers against the Princes and subiects of most nations, as France, Spaine, Italy, Germany Barbary &c.

But Ward soone changd their mindes from these good motions, for he that was so obdurate from all goodnes himselfe, could not indure to perceiue any relenting spirits in others.

Graues, (his lieftenant) was very inward with him, and one that among the rest might do most with him, yet in their contentions, and falling out at their feastings & Bachanals, would often reuile Ward, calling him Booze, and Dystercatcher, and vpbraid him with the meane baseness of his beginning, and would often tel him that if it should one day be his fortune to kill him (as he thought it would) he doubted not but God would presently send an Angell from heauen to carry him immediately thither for depriuing the earth of such a villanous creature.

Sir Anthony Sherley hearing of this VVard sent letters vnto him to dissuade him from this detestable life. Chap. 6

SIr Anthony Sherley, in July 1607. came from Genoa to Naples, being in imployment from the King of Spaine, and made his admirall for all the Leuant Seas, was royally feasted and entertained by the Neopolitans. From thence Sir Anthony sent his letter to Ward directed to Tunis (where Ward was then resident) to dissuade him from that wicked and villanous manner of liuing, and the rather (he told him) he was perswaded to vrge him to it for that he was his country man, or (which is most of all) for that he was a Christian: aleaging the incumbent paine in the world to come for every senses pleasure in this life, and promising to do the vtmost of his power to effect his peace with all people if he might but preuaile to call him in, or to be the happy meanes to intice him, rather to serue and beare Armes with the Christians

against the Turke, then to doe the Turkes seruice, or by the robbing or spoiling of Christians to inrich him or his dominions: But what bootes words to deafe eares, or aleadgment of reason to such as are wilfully bent to follow mischiefe? what though he be able to tryumph in his chaines of gold, in his iuels of pearle and pretious stone, or his other riches wonne and got by rapine and Theft and the spoile of others? What though he be able yet to boast of freedome, when euery threed about him is a manifest marke of his captiuity like to happen? and when his sence, body and minde, is seruile to his owne sensuality? It is with him, as with those who on the one side, by their brauery seeme great and mighty, when if you consider on the other side their slauish actions, their base and villanous filthines, and their daily drudgery in sinfull enterprises: you cannot but deeme them extremely miserable that are inthralled in so heauy a bondage of conscience. Wel, no perswasions would take effect with Ward to seduce him from those courses, or to draw him to a lawfull and regular kinde of life, but that continuing his first resolutions, he made answere that he would giue no credit to any faire premises, or hazard his life on the hope of words, but would rather venture himselfe among the Turks, then into the hands of Christians.

Danseker at this time associated Ward, who having taken a Spanish Caruill, and vnderstanding of Sir Anthonies letter sent to Ward, reprehending the life he led and perswading him to surcease the same, releases his caruell vnto the marchant and maister, and sets it free againe, but vpon th s condition and charge deliuered vnto them, by oath of the holy sacrament: that is, that they should tell Sir Anthony he meant to lye about the mouth of the streights, some 2. or 3. daies, if he dared to come to remoue him. This was the pride of his minde, this was (as he thought) a reuenge for the letter, and in manner of a challenge vpon the same.

At this time also that Danseker was Wards cõpanion, there liued with him one Robert Roupe, Tiball Sus ridge, and one Long castle, very resolute fellowes, and farre more fitte for better imployments: they weer very strong, and when they

they met together, were able to put to flight a great fleete and to make (as they did) much spoile and hauocke.

How Ward serued one Fisher of Redriffe Maister and owner of a shippe, by whome he sent money to his wife. Chap. 7

THere haue bene diuers and various reports of Wardes inritching his friends, especially his wife, by sending guifts vnto her: the truth whereof is not knowne, howbeit it may well be perceiued and coniectured by the estate she beares, (which is very poore) that those reports are vntrue, and that he sent nothing to his wife, or if any thing that then it failed in the carriage: as this did, which is credibly reported for truth. That Ward and Fisher meeting together in the Streights, about September last, after many conferrences, and speeches past betweene them. Amongst which Ward perceiued that Fisher was bound for England, Ward deliuered vnto him the value of one hundreth pounds, to be giuen to his wife, and others likewise of the company (according to their abilities) deliuered Fisher money for their wiues and friends, vppon his faithfull promises to see the same performed.

Fisher possest of these seuerall sommes of money, was better fraught homewards then he made account he should haue bene: howbeit he neglected that office and duety that he was put in trust to do: Ward by some meanes or other had notice of this false measure, which he meant he should neither carry to hell nor to heauen at their next meeting, which was not long after. For Fisher being imployed in a Marchants ship, Ward hales him to him in the Streights, and at his comming, questions with him about his wife, and whether he had deliuered the hundreth pounds he sent by him: Fisher affirmd that he had, but he knowing the contrary & charging him wth it Fisher could not greatly deny it, Ward thought to pay himself for his losse before they parted, & made

more a doe but entred his ship, and dispossest him of all such goods as he was fraught with, leauing him to take what order, & to make what reckoning he could with the marchant, and giuing peaceable departure to him and his company.

This strooke Fisher into a deepe quandary, yet he knew not how to mend himselfe: but after the shippes were cleere, he began to reuile and raile against Ward and to giue him bad and discontented speeches, which stood not with Wards minde and resolution to brooke, or put vp, so as he presently fitted himselfe and boorded him againe: this incounter was worse then the first, for it was deadly. Hee was no sooner possest of him, but full of fury and impatience, he caused him to be very vilely handled, and after he had duckt him at his yard arme, he tooke his life also from him. The rest of Fishers company, he gaue liberty to choose whether they would serue him, or follow the way their maister went before them. The fellowes in this case of extremitie, knew not well which part to take, for that in them both they found doubt and daunger, yet at last resolued vpon the first, and so being sworne to be true vnto him, he gaue them admittance and entertainement.

How Ward made lawes for the gouerment of his shipp, and was the first breaker of them, vppon which arose a mutiny. Chap. 8

His lawes were, that in seuerall places in his ships, there should be wine sould, as familiarly as there is in Tauerns on land: but with this law (which himselfe made) that if any one in his Drunkennes, or otherwise falling out, should kill or stab any man in that disorder, he should presently be bound to the dead mans backe and both cast into the Sea. The law-maker was heere the law breaker, for in the fury of his heat, in drincking he sodainly stabd one West a maisters mate in the ship: vppon which, some threescore of his other men knowing the daunger of their owne estates, if they should passe that abuse, with-

without exception, began a dangerous mutinie against him: and plainely told him, that they would be no longer vnder his commaund, and did absolutely refuse to follow those headstrong courses and detestable plotts which he had practised, respecting nothing but to satisfie his longing hopes, and cruell condition, perfas aut nefas by any wayes or meanes whatsoeuer. Ward was much perplext with the contemptuous and vnruly behauiour of his men in his owne shippe, and first vsed threats and menaces befitting his place and commaund: but the mutiny being amongst so many, he thought he did but adde fuel to that fyre, that raged so sore in the minds and tongues of his mutinous company, so that he was inforst at last to leaue all extent of the authority of a commaunder, and as a common and priuate person with continuance vnanswerable to his minde, in mild termes to intreat them to dissist, & surcease their impatience: vowing amendment and satisfaction, for what his ouersight had committed rashly: which apeased them all for that time, howbeit it was like to haue proued very daungerous to their generall estate, had not good words so easily pacified it.

How he reiected Longcastle that cal'd him to prayers in a time of tempest. Chap. 9.

WArd and his company being thus againe incorporated, and as it were mixt together in opinion of ryot and disorder, pampering and fatting themselues with the poyson of their souls, began to put on another resolution of purchace, and spoile, in any Coast, or by any preposterous course whatsoeuer. And ryding to that purpose in the streights vnder Sarecota. there fell a great storme of lightning, and thunder, by which foule weather, he was put from al Cables and anchors but one: notwithstanding which extremitie of Tempest, he was deeply drinking in his accustomed manner.

They all perceiued they were in imminent daunger, and then spake one Longcastle then follower of his, & some others

likewise of his company called him to goe to prayers, as neceſſity of the time required: but ſuch were his diſtempered paſſions, and the franticke errour of his owne will, bent all to miſchiefe, that the heat thereof inflames like burning Ordor, and ſets the ſoule on fire to purſue all things from God and goodneſſe, & neareſt vnto thoſe things that are oppoſite and contrary vnto reaſon: he bad them pray that would pray, for his owne part he neither feared God nor the Deuill. Thus was his heart hardned with ſinne, neither willing nor able to imbrace any aduiſe or counſell.

Of his ſtrength of ſhips at Sea, the manner of his guard and how he came to Tunis. Chap. 10.

HE hauing growne very rich by the ſpoile of many nations, crept into their fauours by his often comming to Tunis, to make ſale of ſuch goods as he made wrongfull purchaſe of at ſea, which liberty he had by all tollcration, and allowance from the great Turke, ſo as he might goe and come at his pleaſure, for they had them at ſuch prices, as they made great profit of them, inſomuch that the Vice roy of Tunis gaue him a large peece of ground, that ſometimes before was an old Caſtle, and all the ſtone that belonged vnto it, vpon which it is reported he hath built a very ſtately houſe, farre more fit for a Prince, then a pirate: By Sea he is thought to be of the ſtrength of three or foure and twenty ſaile of ſhips, he is guarded at ſea in a Cabin with a double guard of 12. Turkes, alwaies ſtanding at his cabin doore, in the name of his court a guard: His reſpect and regard is reported to be ſuch with the great Turke, as he is made equall in eſtimation with the Baſhaw.

But theſe honors are like letters written in the ſand, which are blown away with euery guſt of winde, and in the end ſhall procure ſorrowes to his heart, being paind with a thou and paſſions, and ſtung with a continuall gnawing of conſcience, for committing ſo many impieties, and doing ſuch open wrongs and iniuries, to many thouſands of men, women and children, whome he hath brought to vnrecouerable diſtreſſe, by his rapines, ſpoiles and robberies.

Newes

A Letter ſent from the Maſters of certaine ſhippes to the worſhipfull Owners, the Merchants of London : of what hath *happened by him and his confederates to* the ſixt of Aprill. 1609.

BEeing by you Imployed (our right worſhipfull Maſters) in your ſeuerall ſhippes called the Charity and the Pearle of London, for your ſeuerall aduentures beyond the Streights, wherein we are bound aſwell to offer our bodies and liues to inlarge our owne fortunes, as to increaſe your poſſeſſions: and hauing found for a reaſonable ſeaſon our voiage to ſucceed ſo proſperouſly, that it gaue vs encouragement to goe on, euen to the vtmoſt of our Commiſſion: wee now your more carefull (although at that time your moſt chearefull) ſeruants, at Grand Malliga, had laid our Paper ready, and with our pens full of that Iuce, to haue regiſtred Letters, at the reading of which your heart ſhould haue tickled with ioy, ſo inconſtant is fortune, ſo tranſitory is the ſtate of man, ſo mutable are the ſeaſons, and ſo lamentable are the trauels of Sea faring men. That Tempora mutantur, & nos mutamur cum illis. And from Lisborne we are now inforced to write, and we muſt intreat you with patience to read, of nothing but of the worlds Period makers, Death & Diſtemy: of ſorrow inſtead of proſperous ſucceſſe: of our lamentation at Sea, inſtead of bringing profit to ſhore: and of directing teares to the eyes of our wiues, who were ordained as Fathers for the feeding of our children.

Yet

Yet, leaſt I ſhould ſo much diſcomfort you in the beginning that it ſhould prooue burthenſome vnto you to read the accidents of the end: we will in this, play the phiſitions with you, who giue a milde preparatiue before a ſower potion: wherein we promiſe vnto you, that although our fortunes be moſt wretched, yet are they not in the halfe degree ſo miſerable as our neighbours. For whereas of Engliſh, French, Dutch, Spaniſh, Italian, nay euen all the Chriſtian nations, they haue loſt all that euer they were owners of, and their bodies condemned to perpetuall ſlauery, Yet happens it not ſo deſperate with vs, notwithſtanding we were held in chaſe thrice, and taken twice, whereby we loſt all wee might call our owne, ſince we are by the grace and loue of God to vs, bringing home our ſelues, & part of that we haue in charge of yours. The truth and manner how, I pray you thus vnderſtand.

The 15. of March laſt paſt, we put out off the Rode of Ancona, and according to our Engliſh Prouerbe, tranſported our ſelues from ſooth a falſe Bay, to an infortunate Sea: ſo that hauing a faire and proſperous winde, in ſix daies wee cleared out of the mouth of the Gulfe, when preſently (although it prooued otherwiſe) we thought it happines to meet M. Lewes of Lime-h uſe, in the Pearle (which was M. Paſſons) with whome as reioycing one at anothers company) for the ſafety of all, we deſired to be conſorted, ſo that both conſenting with this flattering winde that neuer forſooke vs vntill we anchored ſafe as high as Carthagenia, neere adioyning to Cape Paul, and by the aduantage of which we had run in 15. daies almoſt 500 leagues with a Leuant, which is as much as to expreſſe to him that vnderſtands not the word, when the winde is Northeaſt: and as they call it a Penent, when it blowes Southeaſt: a thing in theſe Seas chancing, is by all and the beſt Marriners accounted very rare and wonderful: which proſperous and hopeful promiſſing paſſage was by all of vs accounted great aduantage, ſince that nothing could happen (although much induſtry deſired) that might ſtand more auaylable to the furtherance of our voiage to good effect.

But

But it is a saying no lesse common, then commonly proued true, that many thinges happen betweene the cappe and the lippe, man purposeth and God disposeth: that who trusts himselfe vpon the pinacles of fortune, is most readiest to fall vnder the tempest of ruine: that when good hap and hope, health and wealth are at the highest, and like the glorious morning Sunne, is vp so early to awake vs, with the promise of a delightful day, yet euen then immediately, by the ouercharging of the cloudes, the day is ouercast, and our expectation frustrate, the Sun hath forsoke his promise to lend vs his beames, calmenesse is turnd to tempests, and the fairenesse we had but hope on, is turned to fearefulnesse, we had proofe once, euen such was our hopefull estate, and so soraine was our alteration. For hauing gotten with this faire wind so high as Cape Vaul, the winde presently beganne to be more dulle and calme, and shortly after to chop vp westerly (which was against vs) when neither handes nor minds being idle, we plyed it off frō the Cape as the wind would giue vs leaue for our best aduantage. In which paines hauing spent some time, and being that day the third of Aprill, at length we descryed three saple of shippes, whome we after proued to bee confederates of Wards, and within two howres after perceyued without any amazement, as yet hauing no cause to mistrust them that they had vs in chase, but in the effect they being cleane vessels, by which it appeared they were newly come out of harbor, and which helped them to bee of better speed, then our consort the Pearle, they came first vp to him, and in conclusion made him strike saple, but we beeing of better swiftnesse (and hauing seene what they had offered, it was no boote to bit vs make hast) so that we gaue our vessell all the saple wee could, but to a bootelesse purpose, for after long chase, they came vp also to vs, and being eacy within the vnderstanding of the other, they called aloude to vs, and bad vs amaine for the great Turke their Master, to whome wee answered, that we were Englishmen and Christians, who whilst we had either power or ability to resist, would not peasantlike yeelde vp our freedome to any Pagan breathing: But what of all thinges vs least troubled, (seeing they who hayled vs were Turkes) it was that Christians and our Countrymen, should bee fortuned among Infidels.

Yet for certaine it proued contrary, namely, that all the saylers and Seafaring men within these three ships, to wit of the Admirall, Vizeadmirall, and Reare-Admirall, were all of them Englishmen, and all or most of them knowne to our Master, M. Daniel Banister, and to diuers of our Company.

Namely one Linckes Master of the Admirall.

One Powel of their Vize-Admirall.

And one Foxeley an ancient man of their Reare-Admirall.

The last of which most sternely looking vp, as sternely tolde vs, that if we would not presently strike our Topsaile thereby to shew our yelding was immediate, they would lay vs directly aboard with their ships, and as readily sincke vs.

When we as resolute to repell, as our enemies were ready to offer, boldly answered them, that if they were as constant as their speech, to lay vs aboard, wee willed them to come on, for we were fitted to bid them welcome. But such a hote entertainement should they finde, as all the water that bare them, should hardly bring them into a coole temper againe, being then indeed purposely minded (finding little comfort by resistance, and no assurance to escape,) to burne our selues and them together.

When they vnderstanding our entent, by the boldnesse of our answere, compassed vs about on euery side, with preparation to fight, and at length to sinke vs with their ordinance, being so well enabled for such a dead purpose, as Turkish Pirats (before this our calamity) haue beene neuer heard to be so strongly furnished.

But to our purpose, we seeing them so ready for the encounter, neglected nothing of the strength wee had to fortifie vs for our defence, some of vs managing all things fitly beneath, whilst that others mande all things readily aboue: euery man of vs hauing made his soule fit for heauen, & commēding his body to a watry graue. So that wee beseech you now to conceiue, that wee had fitted our netting, hung out our drablers, and that you see vs ready for a Sea fight, we hauing little but faithfulnesse and courage to withstand them, and they like a violent Sea ready to beate against an vnfortified shore, where the weakest must of force be ouerthrowne.

So

So that as they were ready to call vpon vs in fire, and we as furnished to make answere in flame, there were diuers English-men among them (whom they had taken before) imprisoned in chaines like slaues, and condemned to perpetuall slauerie, in pitty of vs belike, finding it vnprofitable (it should seeme) to complaine for themselues, with teares in their eyes, which shewed they had sorrow in their hearts, who cryed and called aloude vnto vs (and specially to our Master, M. Banister, by name) that as we were men, as we tendred our owne safeties: if wee had a desire to see our Countrey againe: if wee had parents to mourne for their sonnes, wiues to lament for their husbands or children to cry out for their fathers, not to shoot so much as the voice of one smal shot against them: for if we did, such as was their sentence such should bee our ends, continuall thraldom. For this was a decree amongst them (which they had established should stand irreuocable) that what Christian soeuer they met, (be he of what Country soeuer) if he submitted not vpon the first sommons, or durst bee so hardy, as to out-dare them with the least blast of breath: if he were taken he should bee a slaue, if not taken, they would sinke them in the sea. For our partes (quoth they) we haue had our sentence, wee feele the affliction, we can hope for no releasment, and therfore are compelled to be content.

Ferre, quam sortem patiuntur omnes, nemo recusat.

What all suffers no man refuseth to suffer. You are our Countrey-men, yet we desire not your company, although it be a comfort to thinke:

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.

But we admonish you as brothers & desire you to remember

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

We haue withstood them as you may do, which hath brought vs into slauerie, as you shall bee: Oh be aduised then, before you fall, and seeke to saue your selues before you perish.

But if you thinke it not necessarie to bee aduised by our admonition, or your resolution be such, to preferre an honourable death before a dishonorable peace then fight it out brauely, while you haue any refuge of life, or that your ship hath any safetie wherewithall to swimme, since that death is the easiest taske, the which you now haue in hand.

With which words of theirs, euen the Infidels themselues being moued to compassion, by which you may iudge (seeing no other safetie but destruction) that wee had reason to bee driuen into consideration of our states. so that after a second sommons we had parley with these our desperate enemies, for the space of an houre, the end and purpose was, Whether we would yeeld for our liberties, or giue our bodies to the Sea: when we considering how vnequally wee were matched, beeing incompassed round about and assaulted with three ships, the Admirall carrying 30. pieces of Ordinance, and the other two wherewith they were consorted, hauing 28. a piece: beside fiue hundreth Turkes with small shot, who are held the best shot in the world, we being but 20. men, and our ship bearing but a 11. pieces of Ordinance, wee strucke our sailes and yeelded, holding it more discretion to stand to their mercie for our liberties, whom we had no abilitie to confound, then desperatly and wilfully to destroy our selues, and the estate we had of yours.

Thus after our yeelding Sir, they presently boarded vs, and commanded that our Master, and eleuen of our Company were carryed aboard their Admirall, where after consultation had amongst them, we seuerally dispersed into their ships, and diuers appointed to goe aboard of ours, it being almost darke, when we were taken, we were for that night guarded, and euery man hauing his Centinell to watch him.

The next Morning the Captaines of the men of Warre consulted, how to dispose of vs and our shippes, where, in this misfortune it fortunately fell out, that our Master hauing in former Voyages, much vsed the Trade of transporting of Passengers, from Argier, and Tunis, to Alexandria, and Constantinople, he seemed well to bee remembred by many of these Pirates (who more then we expected lamenting our case) informed their Captaine, what seruice heretofore our Master had done to their Nation, as also what courtesie both themselues, and diuers of their friends had receiued at his hands, that our ship was not a stranger vnto them, for our Master had brought in her the last Voyage, beg reat Bashaw of Tunis, from Constantinople to Tunis.

Which fortunate accident was one and the chiefe cause, that you shall see your Vessell againe, or, we our Countrey and Families:

milies: and another, that our ship was laden with corne, which they vtterly neglected, as a commoditie vnworthy of them. In briefe, the ende of their consultation was, that our shippe should be restored: which vnderstood by the souldiers (I beseech you, let it not grieue you to read, what with terror wee did behold) how they presently came aboard vs, fell violently to ransake: pilfging our Trafficke, cutting downe our Cabbens, and hauing our chests to pieces, leauing vs nothing to call our owne, but what we had on our backes, they tooke away all the powder we had, saving what our Ordinance was laden withall, leaving vs not so much beside, as would preyne one Peece. They bereft vs of most of our great shot, all our muskets, all our small shot, our match, pikes, ladles, spunges, rapiers, swords, daggers of all necessary munition for defence whatsoeuer: leauing nothing with vs (what necessitie so euer should succeed) but the vast sea, and the vnconstant windes to defend vs.

Neither seemed this crueltie to them sufficient, but as they were about to leaue vs, hauing as it were bethought themselues of some new encounter, they violently came backe, at whose returne (building no great confidence in the promises of Turkes and Pirats) we expected either slaughter or slauery: But contrary to our expectation (although badde) better was their purpose namely to teare from vs part of our Sailes and Tacklings, to take from vs our Beefe, Cables, all our Butter, and Cheese, Rise, and Oyle, so that although they gaue vs liberty they would not leaue vs without languishment, although they could find in their harts to bidde vs farewell, yet they would doe the best in them consisted, to famish vs ere we could come home. Inbriefe, we were left nothing to defend vs, little or nothing to feed vs, miserie enough to torment vs, so that to your charitable considerations, we submit our lamentable cause by your leaues, but to be adiudged in what distresse they left vs.

But ere I shall proceede to driue you into wonder, by relating all our succeeding accidents: I beseech you let mee with your patience to deliuer at full what hath happened in this.

First, you cannot forget (I am certaine) that I related vnto you, that vpon our first yeelding, diuers of vs were corrupted a

boorde of their shippes, and many of them (as well Turkes as English) shifted vnto ours, euery man of vs hauing for the first night his sentinell apointed to guarde him: where hauing little mind to sleepe, who were in doubt euery minute to haue our throats cut. Our purpose is to deliuer what with waking eyes we were witnesses of in this nights imprisonment. The English men being the first that boorded vs, they demaund of vs with what was her lading, to whom wee answered, the the whole for the Marchant was Corne, besides wee had euery one some litle particuler venture for our selues or our friends: The which being matters of no valew, we desired & hoped they would not make prey of, to which they answered, it was no way their intents, neither was it their Captaine Captaine Wards pleasure, that any priuat Sea farting mans venture should be any way hindered by him or his confederates. Wherefore quoth they, lest these Turkes, whom I doubt not but you haue heard to bee cruell enough, and as the affaires with you now stand, haue as much commaund or more then our selues: if you haue any thing that you would defend from their gripe, deliuer it in trust to vs, and as we are your Countrimen, while wee continue together, wee will see it faithfully reserued, and vpon your free discharge, restored to you at full: With this pit-fall poore birds were we caught: so that partly with feare not to dare to distrust them, and partly with hope to reserue somewhat, who were certaine we had lost all, euery man distributed vnto them what he had, namely of our needefull shifte of apparell, to witte linnen and woollen, and our Master M. Banister, who was to goe aboord of them, euen his whole prouision, to the siluer whistle and Chaine about his neck, so that all that euery man had, he might say it was on his backe: Still hoping that theeues might prooue to be men of their words, and that there might bee found some conscience in them, because they were our countrimen. In short this was the successe of it, when we found our selues to be discharged, euery man began to enquire for him, to whom he had deliuered, but *non est Inuentus*, they were stolne away in the night, and our owne Countreymen had made vs their Cosens. So y being thus cheated of al our shift whatsoeuer, the occurrence of which at Sea, I know you needs not be remembred off, we began to complaine vs of our wrong.

to

to the Turkes, and implored their assistance, who straight made vs this answer, since our owne nation had serued vs so vnchristianly, what conscience were it in them to be courteous vnto vs: at which cold comfort Sir, euery man began to shrincke already, since that for want of shift hee knew he should bee lowsie before he got home, but *Necessitas non habet legem*, and when there is no remedy to be had, it is but bootles to make resistance.

By this time our master and his company (I beseech you vnderstand) are discharged and sent backe againe, and our Consorts men put into vs, so that when they saw they could take no more, they heaued vp their hands and bad vs be gone, onely in our sight directing our Consorts ship the pearle for Tunes.

If any man shall further aske of you what entertainment our owne Countrimen gaue vs, since you had before to vnderstand, that the Master, Maisters mate, Bosons, nay all their Sea faring men were Englishmen, truely I must report to you they vsed vs well, I and so well that the deuill in the habit of a Turke, would not haue vsed vs worse, for hauing had that which they expected, they could by no meanes affoord vs good wordes, and with much a doe allow vs bread and water. Now if this were not curtesie from our owne Countrimen, I hope there is no man will expect further euidence.

But by the way, I beseech you to vnderstand, that when we had proued it for certaine, that *Nullus ad amissas ibit, &c.* When wee saw there was no remedy, but for safety wee must submit, euery one of vs, so farre as the occasion of time would permit, endeauoured to make the best shift as he could for himselfe, which was to conuey in secret the particuler commodities & aduentures both of our owne and others of our especiall friendes at home, and which purpose of ours (before they had boorded vs) with much industry we had purchased, stowing some of them deep amongst the Corne, and ordering the rest, some in one place, some in another, where we thought it might be the most guarded from their search.

But like the deuill, hauing broad eyes and quickesighted, they look far, and litle is done that can be concealed from them, and I hope you will not deny but these are of his neare acquaintance, so that bee wee as charie as ere we could (this gallimaufry of

roagues,

rogues I dare now call them so, beeing indeede more renegadoes than Turkes, for what conference wee had wee received from them (in Italian) they did such remige in every corner, that they were overlookers of all, and what they did find which they thought not unworthy to bee contemned for the taking, they held it discourtesie to leaue it aboord, it was unnecessary to bewaile unto them, this is the Marchants, this is our owne, or this is our friends, for whatsoeuer they liked and laid hands on (being all sharers) they cryed one to another, this is for vs, *vltra posse non est esse*, their will is a law, they are free men of the Sea, and their liberty must haue no resistance.

In briefe, we beseech you to conceiue, that you see vs parted, and whereas, it is continued as a commendable custome, for every man to be sorry for his particular losses, it is now contrary with vs, for we were glad euen to our soules, when wee had left them, and our eies had bid them heartily farewell, yet had we not the heart to shake hands together, we were not a little glad when we loked back, and saw them as far a sterne as we could descry them but we were glad indeed, when we beheld for certaine that we discerned them not at all, so that for that night we were out of ken the one of the other.

But the morning after by breake of the day (although to our colde comfort) we might espye they were come vp within a mile of vs againe, in which nearenesse we might perceiue (as they formerly had had vs, so there was a Frenchman had now found they had him in chase, who first vsing the best wings hee had for his escape, but to a fruitlesse purpose, and after resisting them by an honourable fight, yet to as bestlesse an end, for that as wee were formerly forwarned, hee would not baile his topsaile, and submit at their first shot: but trusting to their owne ablenes, stood out till they were surprised: our eies were made witnesses that they took the Merchant and the Master, & hanged them vppe at their yard armes, and as before they had sent away one of ours so they commanded away his ship to Tunis, and made slaues of all the rest of the company, being fourescore and foure men in her: the pittifulnesse of which spectacle, wee being in the view of beholding, would haue compelled any but such hated villaines, euen

with

with teares for to haue lamented.

Heere might you haue seene the poore captiues kneeling for pitty, while the Conquerours triumphing ouer them, bound them backe to backe. Heere might you haue beheld the eies of the one full of sorrow, intreating for compassion, whilest the other euen in their faces did fleere at their calamitie, this we viewed (& not-without much pitie) had happened vnto them: this we knew had we not yeelded, must haue befallen vnto vs. Theeuing is their liuing, blood is their exercise, tyranie is their practise: Christians are turned Turkes, and Turks are the sons of deuils, then what good can be expected from them? O what a lamentation is this, in one minute by the cruelty of villaines four-score and foure Fathers shall be bereft of their sons, so many wiues be bereft of their husbands, and no doubt so many Children be dispoild of their parents: a calamitie so exceeding, that mee thinks, euen but at the report thereof, all Christendome should be made vp into one hand for the reuenge thereof.

But well a day, this Tragedie is acted, death and slauery hath vsurped vpon these Innocents, well might we pitie them, but we knew we could no way preuaile to their helpe, so they nither making to vs, nor wee desirous to haue more acquaintaince with them, away steard we for the shore, and ioyfull men we were you must think, hauing now nothing to loose but our liues, where we were cleere of them the second time.

But who is desirous to shunne Scilla doth commonly fall vpon Caribdis, who carefully striues to auoid a dangerous rock doth often fall vpon more deuouring sands: one mischance doth seldome or neuer come, but there succeedes an other as his inheritor, or according to our English prouerb, we striue out of Gods blessing into the warme sunne: euen so it fared with vs. for the very next day after we had discharged our selues of bad, we were subiect to fall into the tawes of worse, being now most eagerly pursued by a bloody Frenchman of warre, and a Pirate like the other, of whose cruelty we had heard of so much before, that wee accounted our selues compassed euen in the Armes and gripe of death, being but come within his sight, for where the other doth vse but to kill some, and make slaues of the rest, this vpholds it as a custome to make murther of all that ere he takes; this is not

glutted with the hanging of one, two, or three, nay of twenty, but if he hapned to be at the taking of an hundred, he bindes them back to back, and buries them together.

For two daies and a night this French Pirate had vs in chase and the winde beginning to grow duller and calme (although our shippe was of indifferent speede) hee was come within a mile of vs, so that the nearer we perceiued him, the nearer wee iudged our selues to our sudden destruction; it was in vaine to striue to make shift for our bodies: for wee had nothing to any purpose wherewith to make shift withall. Wherefore euery one hauing betaken himselfe to his prayers for the good of his soule, we were ready to offer our selues vp into the hands of him from whom it was in vaine to expect any mercy.

So that being all armed with this determination, and voide of al feare, since we had no hope, whereon to anchor our trust, yet it pleased God who is the defence of his seruants, when we least thought of helpe, when all expectation of rescue was frustrate, and when we had giuen our liues ouer to the ruine of their hands and our bodies to the seas, to send in sight of vs fiue ships vnder sayle, when wee (although we knew not what they were) chose rather to fall into the hands of them, whose pursuit made no attempt against vs, than to submit our selues vnder the crueltie of him, who had so long held vs in chase, which to effect we made all the speed we could to get vp to them, and which intent of ours this Frenchman mistrusting, he on the contrary stroue as much as in him lay to cut vs off from our purpose: but spight of his practise, we being come within their ken, and that we gest they might discerne our inward mysterie by our outward signes wee exprest the liuely motions of distressed men, as by kneeling on our knees, and holding vp our hands, which they perceiuing, although not knowing what we were, they in charity made vp to vs, and in short time wee were come within their command which this French-man considering, and gessing it would not proone much for his ease, to make vp any nearer, he sprang alofe, and left vs.

These Ships proued to be foure Englishmen, & one Fleming. But by your patience, I must giue you to vnderstand, that vntill we had truly tasted their courtesie, we were as iealous of them,

as

as of the reſt, making a doubtfull queſtion, whether it were poſſible that trueth or honeſty might be met at ſea.

Of theſe Ships Engliſh, one was Maſter Startop, another was Maſter Humfrey, the other two Ships, the one was of Yarmouth, and the other of Linne, at the méeting of whome, I pray you underſtand, there was no little ioy on both ſides, in them that they had beene a meanes to reſcue their Countrey men: in vs, that they had preſerued our liues, and what was left of yours.

But nothing is there in this world, but is tranſitory like our ſelues, our life is not permanent, no more is our fortunes: wee haue ioy in this minute, and ſorrow in the nert: wee came crying into the world, and we muſt goe weeping out, all which is verified in vs, for as I began with ſorrow, ſo farre as I can ſée yet, I muſt make my period in ſadneſſe: for ſcarce had our ioy felt an houre of embracement, or our comfort giuen a hearty ſalutation the one to the other, when preſently wee might perceiue our ſelues the third time to be had in chaſe by a man of warre, and his Pinneſſe, who drawing néere vp to vs, wee perceiued it was Captaine Dansker of Argier, which ſhip of his is ſo potent in ſhew, that it ſeemed to vs any way reſiſtleſſe, for hee carried 55. péeces of Ordinance, beſides 400. Turkes with ſmall ſhot.

Roome, comes hee amongeſt the thickeſt of our fleet, as if hee had had power to ſweep vs away with his breath, but when hee came neere to vs, he cauſed his followers to waft vs amain with their gliſtering ſwords, threatning to ſinke vs the one after the other, if at his command we did not immediatly ſtrike, ſo that we thought we were now falling à malo ad peius.

The firſt Ship they came vp vnto was Maſter Startop; who ſeeing them ſo ſtrongly furniſhed, ſo laden with Ordinance, and ſo powerfull in ſhot, he forth with yéelded himſelfe vnto him.

Maſter Humfrey and the other two Ships of Yarmouth and Lin, by this hauing got the winde of Dansker, they ſteared backe againe to Maſter Startop, indending their vtmoſt endeauour to reſcue him.

And calling aloud to him, they bid him hoyſe vp his ſailes again, vowing to him by the faith they ought to their Country & loue to their Countrymen, they would neuer forſake him, they would fight for him, reſcue him, or die with him.

But whether it were that M. Startop misliking of their reso lution, foreseeing the ouerstrength of the Dansker, or whether he was conquered with the Dutch-mans oath and promise, which was that hee would neither ransacke nor pillage any thing from him, hee refused to hoyst his sailes, and consented to the yéelding.

Which M. Humfrey and the rest perceiuing, & not willing further to danger their owne ships, euery man shifted for themselues & so escaped. Our ship, & the Fleming were of the Lée-ward of the whole Flót, so ỹ when he was possessed of M. Startop, thẽ comes he vp to vs poore vanquished men, but it is a bootlesse mention to remember you, how easily it was for him to deale with vs, who had neyther powder nor other munition to offend him.

The first word he spoke when he came vp to vs, was, I command you to strike saile and follow me, and wee séeing it were a bootlesse resistance and that there was no remedy, obeyed him, onely we entreated him to be good vnto vs, and told him wee had beene robbed by the Tunis men of warre, Confederates with Ward, not sixe daies before. Captaine Dansker demaunded of Master Startop, whether the relation of our surprisal was true or no: who constantly in our behalfe affirmed it to be true, when he like a proude (yet we may call him an honest) Pirate told vs, ỹ since ỹ men of Tunis, had had vs in hand, he scorned to rob an hospitall: to adiect where was misery before, or to make pray of them who had nothing left. Only by a Messenger cõmanded vs, to shoot off 3 péeces of Ordinance as a thanks to him, or ransome for our libertie and depart: but we certifying him, that such was the cruelty of our enemies, that we had not so much left whereby to gratifie his curtesie, and answer his command, he forthwith gaue order we should be dismist, but kept the Flemming and M. Startop.

The Flemming was laden with Corne, and vpon it, lay diuers trusses and bales of rich stuffes, to the value of twenty thousand pound, the which stuffes hee tooke away from them, béeing the Marchants goods, but not any particuler aduenture that was due to any priuate man: so that this is the difference betwéene these two Pirats, (Ward of Tunis, and Dansker of Argier:) Ward makes prey of all, and Dansker hath compassion of some: the one contemning to be charitable to any, the other holding it

hatefull

hatefull to take any thing from them, who labour in continuall danger to maintaine their liues. And we haue heard that the like cause as this, was the falling out betwixt these two Pirates. for certaine they are now at difference.

This Flemming (who before we haue spoken of) though at the first he commanded him with him, the next day hee dismissed him and sent him after vs: but M. Startop and his whole company he caried away directly for Argier, where what will succeed vnto them is yet vncertaine.

But I must bee bold to remember you, what in this discourse I haue omitted, that before he left vs, some of our confederates, men who vpon our first taking, were discharged out of their ship, into ours of the Charitie, seeing how vncertaine was their hope, and how continuall was their danger (since euery ship wee saw wee must feare to bee a Pirate) they entreated of the Dansker, that he would be pleased to set them a shoare: when hee not only condiscended to their request, but also gaue them foure shillings a peece, to helpe to carry them vp into the Country of Spaine.

Thus to our sorrow: hauing seene our good friend Maister Startop, and his whole Companie hoysted toward Argier, our selues (consorted with the Duchman) put in at Almanika in Spaine, where we intended to repaire vs, of what necessaries we lacked, that might furnish vs for our better safetie homeward. The Gouernour of which (hauing at large vnderstood what had happened vnto vs) commaunded that we should haue all things that we thought needfull for vs, and offered vs a hundred men for a safeguard euery night, while wee staid there to repaire our wants, least they should come backe, or any other of their Crue to doe vs iniury.

But while we remained in this Harbor, repairing our ships and furnishing our wants, there was Newes brought to the Gouernour: the tenure whereof were spread thus: That the Crosimo, who at the first was but a Ianizarie, and since aduanced by his confederacy with Ward, is now the prime Gouernor of Tunis That Ward hath a while retyred him from Sea, and sends forth his Colleagues, as he did the fleete, which surprised vs, not minding to put himselfe to hazard againe vpon the maine, till they can take a ship for him, shall be Owner of threescore peeces of Or-

dinance, in emulation that Danskers beares 55. That whatsoeuer his confederates bring in to him, they transport it for saile to Sophe, and Sancta Cruce, 2. Port Townes, that lead vp to Morocco and Fesse, and that while he continues in Tunis, he is not idle, but practiseth the casting of ordinance, and in training vp those Turkes which he hath purchased leaue to leauy (as it is reported of the Grand Signior) in Military Discipline.

Thus haue I truly deliuered vnto you what hath happened to vs at sea, by which you may iudge what difference there is betwixt our states and yours ashoare; I haue giuen the marchant cause to feare, and haue giuen him heart to strengthen himselfe for defence: which if he doe not do, & not leaue til these Pirates be depress, they may hang vp their ships and bid farewell with their Traffick to the Straights.

FINIS.

A Catalogue of all ſuch Shippes, as haue been taken by theſe two rates, Captaine Ward, *and Captaine* Dansker, *or there Confederates, to the ſixt of Aprill.* 1609.

THE Yorke Bonauenture of Hul, of the burthen of 180. tunnes, of whome *Andrew Barker* was Maiſter: this ſhip had 15. peeces of ordinance.

The Troian of London, of burthen 106. tuns, *Leonard Johnſon* Maiſter, who for ſhooting off one ſhot, all the company were made ſlaues.

The Pearle of London, of burthen 80. tuns, *William Lewes* Maiſter.

The Charitie of London taken, the Owner M. *William Meeges.*

The Elizabeth of London of 70. tuns, laden with oyle from Tallon in France, *Tho. Hilles*, M.

One Maiſter *Long*, in a ſhip of Briſtol.

Maiſter *Iohn Reekes*, in a great ſhip of London, of burden 200. tunnes, and 17. peeces of ordnance.

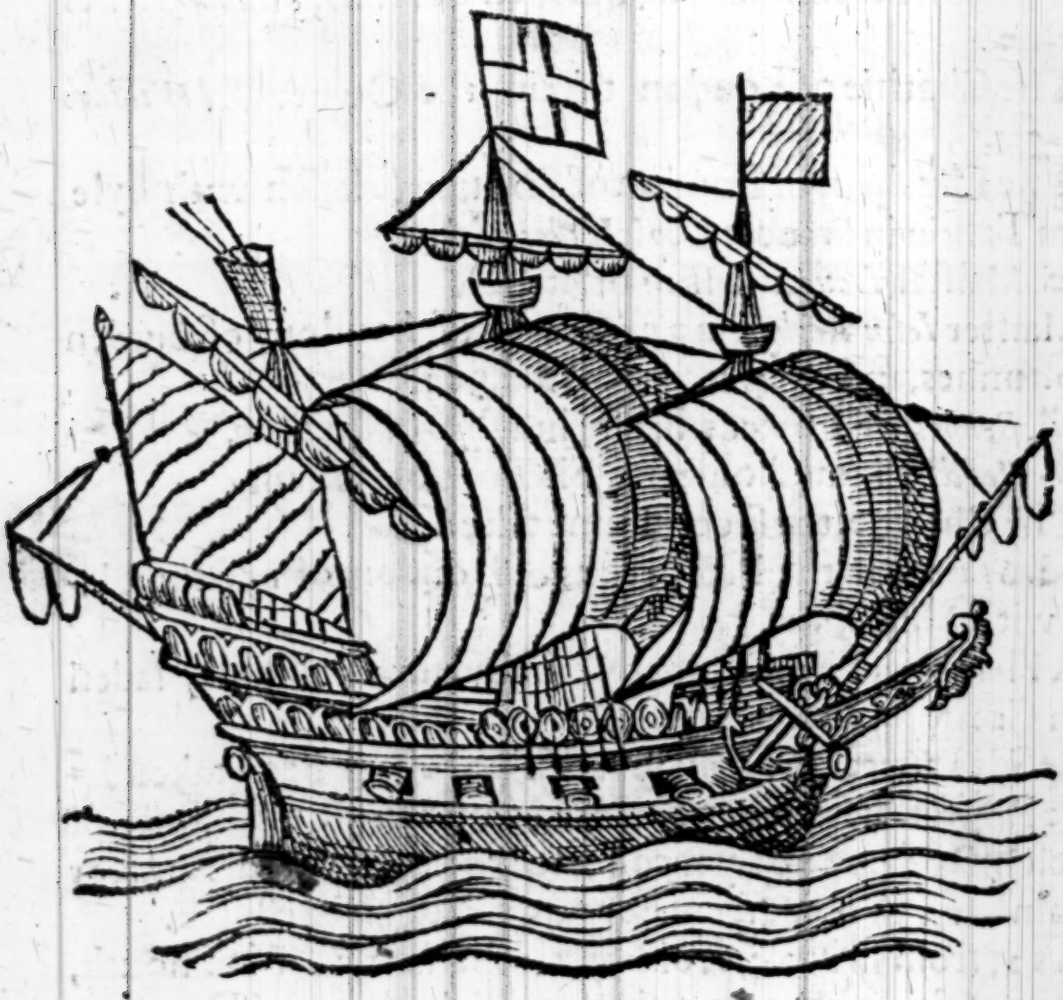
M. *Bennet*, of Tower wharffe in a ſhip of 80. tuns.

M. *Read* of Lime houſe in a Flieboat of 70. tuns.

The Charitie, the ſecond time taken.

M. *Startop*, in the Proſperous of London, of 150 tuns, laden with Muſcadine.

A Fleming in his Company, in burthen 150 tuns, laden with Corne, and other goods.

Beſides, there are many more ſhippes haue been taken by theſe Pirats: the names of whoſe Maſters and the names of which ſhippes are not yet collected to bee knowen: and for certaine, few or no parts in our Land hath eſcaped free.

As 2. from Briſtole, 2. of Foy, 1. of Saltaſh, 2. of Plimouth, one great ſhip of Dartmouth, one of Salern, one of Douer, 3. ſhips of the North-countrey, and many more there are yet abroad, which before they can compaſſe our Harbour, muſt if they doe eſcape, yet not eſcape without great danger.